

Region 5 CAFO Program

November 15 -16

Priority Areas Implementation Plan

- Identify Areas where EPA should Focus their Attention due to Water Quality Problems as a result of CAFOs.
- Plan to address “Important CAFOs” within the Priority Areas
- Identify current challenges
- Outcome EPA Plans to achieve within Priority Areas

Desired Program Goals

- Identification of all “Important CAFOs” within our Priority Areas
- Consistent Approach within Region 5 states and EPA on inspection/enforcement procedures
- Cooperative and supportive state relationships
- Effective compliance assistance program in cooperation with NRCS

Desired Outcome

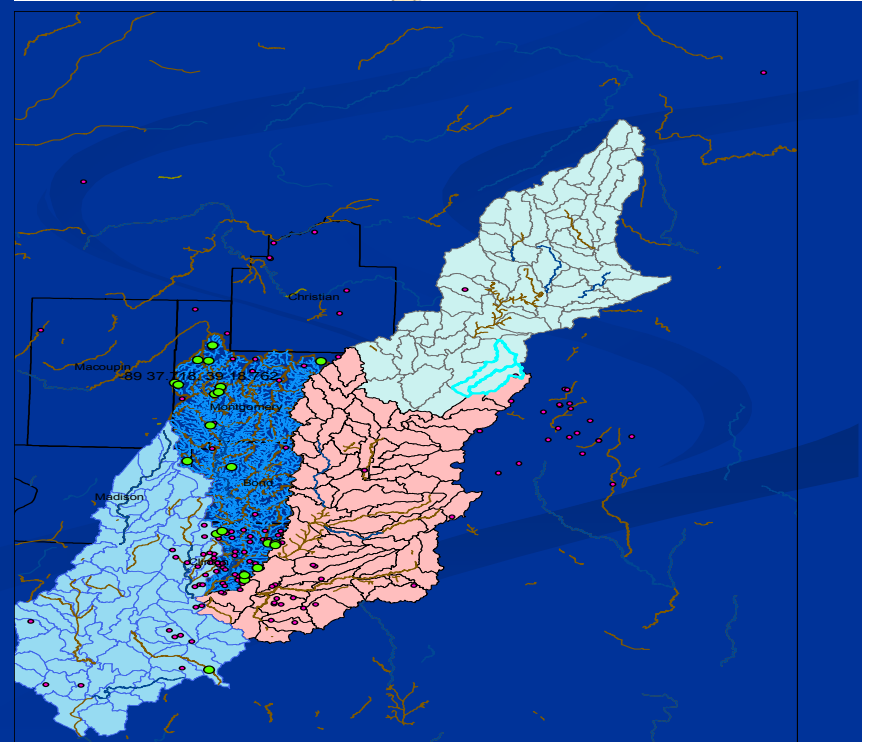
- EPA will take action to reduce animal waste from pollution from livestock and poultry operations that impair our nation's waters
 - End of FY 2013, $\geq 50\%$ of the "Important CAFOs" in priority areas will be addressed
 - End of FY 2016, all "Important CAFOs" in priority areas will have been addressed

State Selection

Priority Areas within the State

Illinois

- Northwestern Illinois
Portion of the
Apple/Plum River
Watershed
- Lower Kaskaskia
- Middle Kaskaskia
- Shoal Creek
Watersheds



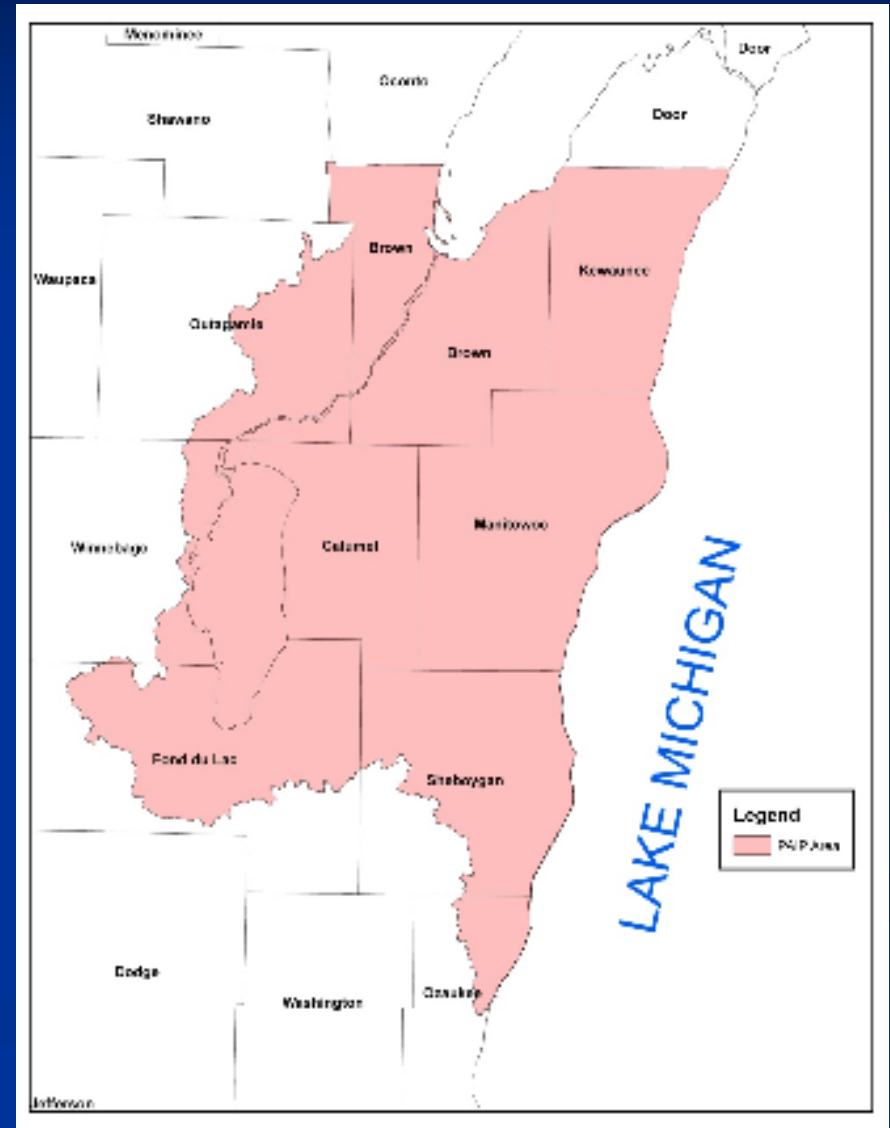
Ohio

- Western Lake Erie Basin
- Grand Lake St. Mary's



Wisconsin

- Lake Winnebago Watershed
- Lower Fox Watershed
- Manitowoc-Sheboygan Watershed
- Inclusion of the remaining portion of the counties of Brown and Kewaunee



Determination of Priority Areas

■ Illinois

- Under an EPA Workplan to improve their CAFO program
- Mississippi River is High Priority within Region 5
- Assisting with the development of their inventory of CAFOs
- Assisting with determination of CAFOs required to have NPDES Permits.

How are “Important CAFO” defined by Region 5 EPA?

■ Illinois:

- All large unpermitted CAFOs with open storage structures and proximity to waterways within the defined Priority Area

■ Ohio:

- Large CAFOs with open storage structures, proximity to waterways, and have not had their permit renewed by OEPA as a result of the 5th Circuit Court Decision of March 2011 within the defined Priority Area

■ Wisconsin

- Medium Unpermitted CAFOs with Open Storage Structures and Proximity to Waterways within the Lower Fox River Watershed.

How Does EPA determine “Important CAFOs” are Addressed

- EPA or State Permitting Authority evaluates a CAFO and judges:
 - Does not discharge
 - Is in Compliance and Needs no Further Action
 - CAFO is in violation and the Agency has compelled the CAFO to apply for a NPDES permit and is now in compliance

EPA's Plan to Address “Important CAFOs” within the Priority Areas

- State Actions
- Flyovers
- Conduct Inspections
- Issue 308 Information Request
- Administrative Orders
- Administrative Penalty Orders
- Referrals

Compliance Assistance

- Rent Booth at the National Manure Expo
- Work with Great Lakes National Program Office to be apart of meetings.
- Work with University Extension Services to provide training on EPA's purpose for inspection.

Inspection Schedule

- 6 inspections in Southern Illinois Priority Area – Fall 2010
- Flyovers of Wisconsin Priority Area – Spring 2012
- Flyovers of Ohio Priority Area – Spring 2012
- 6 inspections in NW Illinois Priority Area – Spring 2012
- 5 inspections in Wisconsin Priority Area – Spring 2012
- Cleveland EPA Field Office will conduct 3 inspections in the GLSM watershed
- Cleveland EPA Field Office will conduct 3 inspections in Ohio Priority Area
- 5 Oversight inspections in Illinois in FY 2012

Inspection Procedures

- State (or county) notification and coordination
- Wet weather events are necessary
- Invite state inspector to accompany EPA on the inspection
- Unannounced inspections
- Need to observe discharge
- Biosecurity precautions will be taken
- Sampling of the discharge

Biosecurity Precautions

- No more than one swine facility during inspection week
- Contact State Veterinarian prior to inspection
- Parking vehicle away from production buildings at site
- Separate clothing for each inspection
- Disposable boots, left on site after inspection
- Wash vehicle, including undercarriage, post inspection (same day)

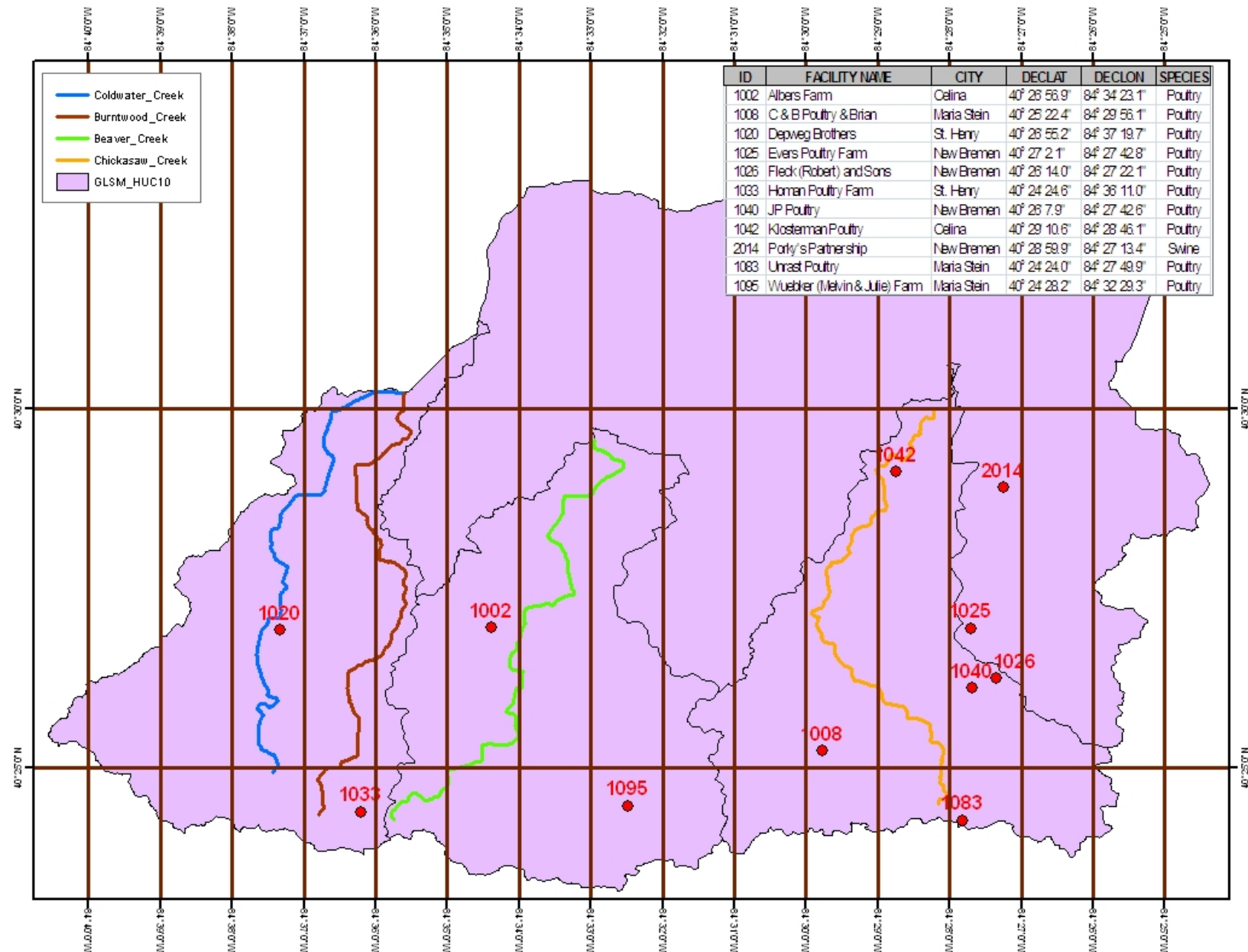
Flyovers

- Cessna 172, flying at approximately 2000 feet above ground
- Conducted in early spring after snow melt and before trees leaf out
- Digital SLR with GPS mount and zoom lens
- Photographer in front passenger seat
- Mapper in back left seat
- Possible to take additional passenger

Flyovers – Mapping

- Area mapped out using GIS
- One degree meridians displayed on grid of flyover area
- Fly north/south passes
- No east/west passes, sun glare
- Mapper keeps pilot on path
- Mapper records details of trip
 - Beginning, ending and break times
 - Time at end of a pass
 - Significant CAFOs seen from the air

Flyover Grid Map



Medium Dairy Farm

Waters of the U.S.

Discharge









Illinois CAFO Flyover 3/12/08



N 39.08655° W 088.50625°

1494 ft

03/12/2008 10:28:37 AM

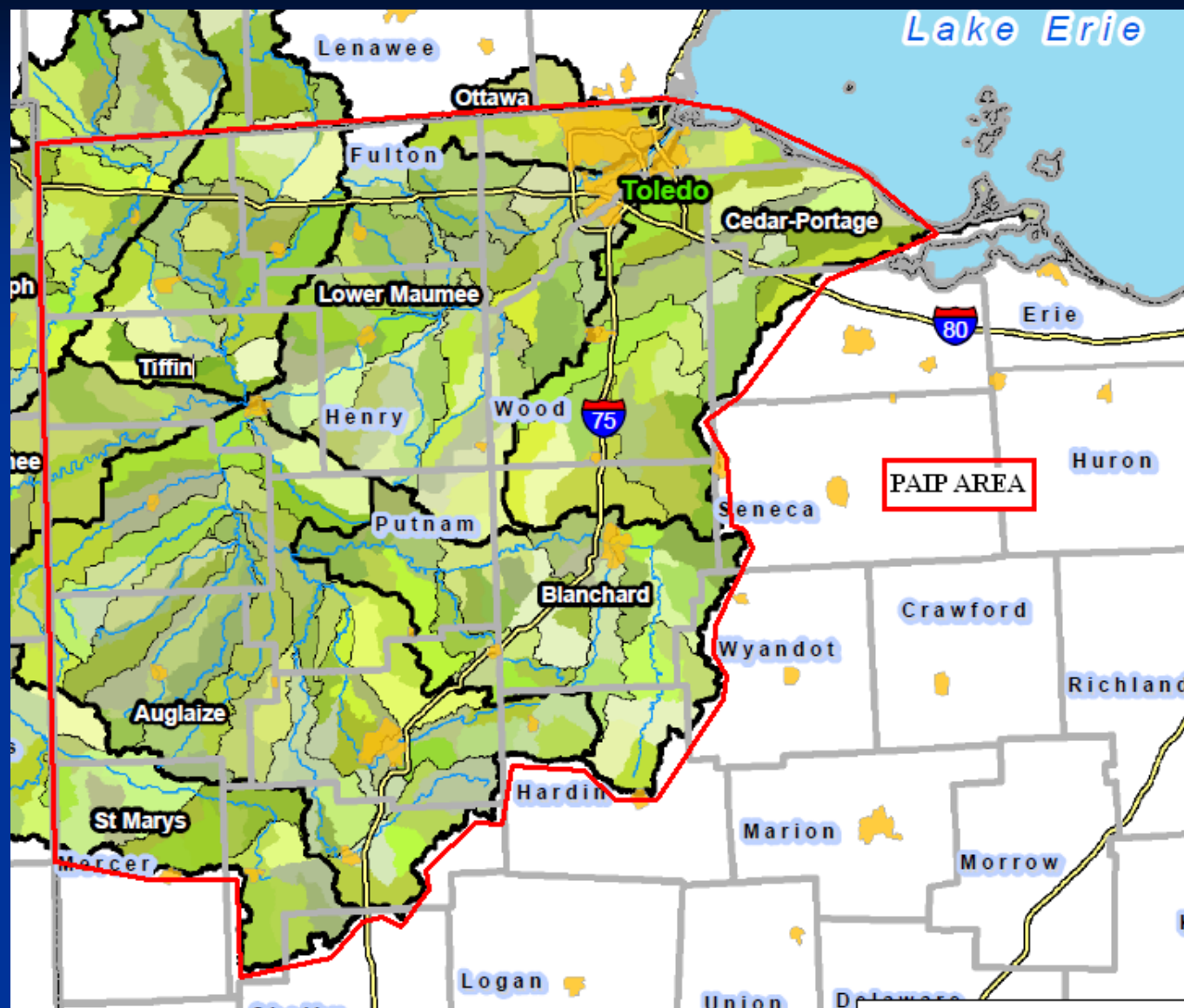


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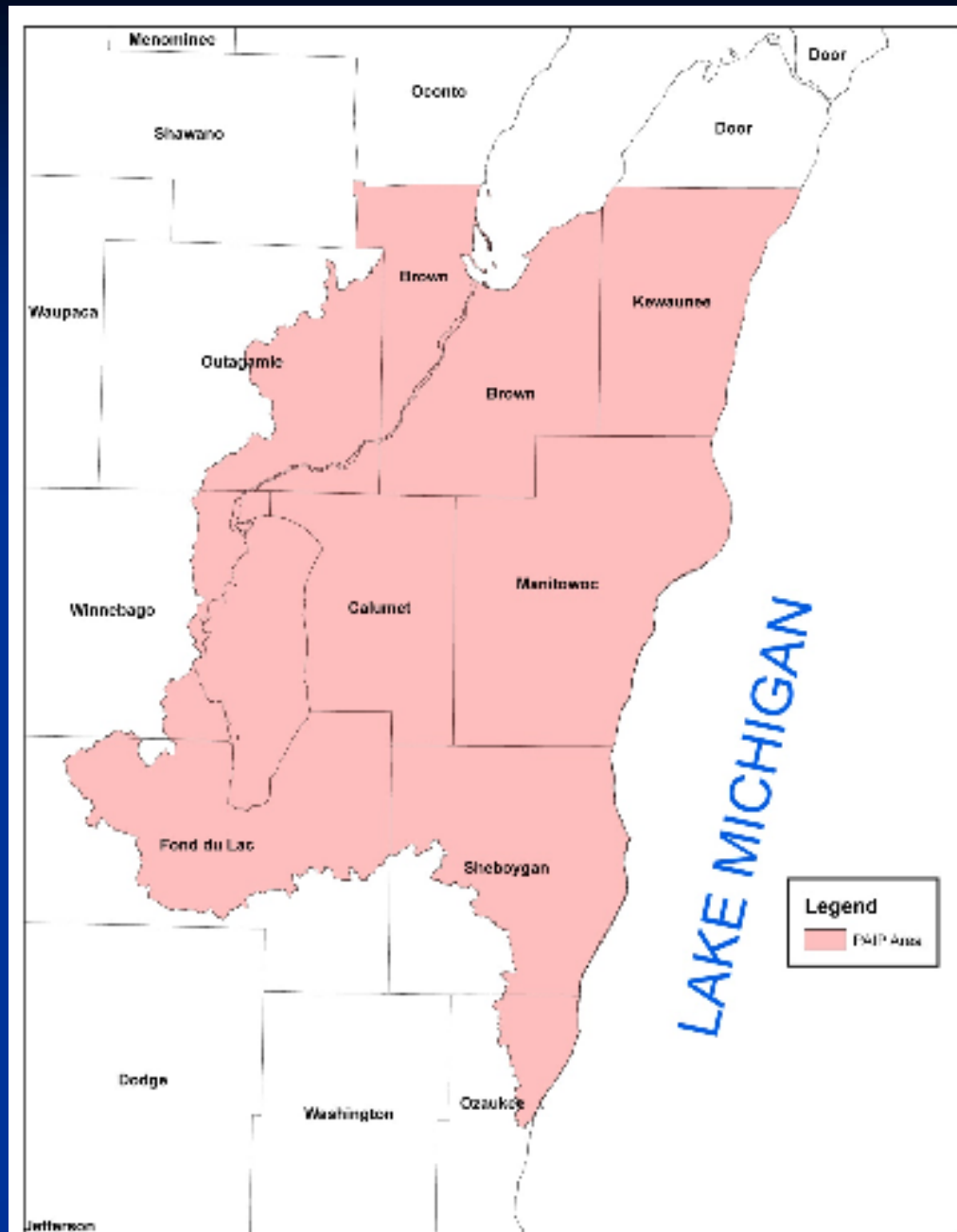
Efficiency of Flyovers

- Connections to waterbodies visible
- Better able to target facilities with severe problems.
- Better prepared when inspecting a facility
- Know where to find a discharge (not as likely to overlook an area)
- EPA found discharges at 70% of facilities when targeting based on flyover data

O H I O



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Questions?

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